The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post-Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

VOL. 15, NO. 26. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1925. WHOLE NO. 753.

Eloquence gains attention; reason holds it.

Will Rail Board Be "Strengthened" By Using Compulsory Arbitration?

Washington, Sept. 12—According to press reports Senator Watson of Indiana, recognized administration spokesman, predicts that the railroad labor board will be "strengthened" by the next congress.

The railroad employes of all classes are opposed to the board. Senator Watson's prediction recalls the United States supreme court's decision in the Adamson eight-hour case, in which the court held (March 19, 1917,) that congress has the power to legislate for compulsory arbitration for the railroads. The majority went far afield to give notice to congress that it would uphold a compulsory arbitration act as applied to the carriers. Congress, the court said, "undoubtedly possessed" that power to protect interstate commerce.

That decision was one of the court's famous 5-to-4 awards. In opposing the majority decision, Associate Justice Day objected to the court discussing a matter that was not before it. He said:

"I am not prepared to admit that congress may, when deemed necessary for the public interest, coerce employes against their will to continue in service in interstate commerce. Nor do I think it necessary to decide, as declared in the majority opinion, that in matters of this kind congress can enact a compulsory arbitration law. These questions are not involved in this case and their decision need not be anticipated until they actually arise."

Associate Justice Pitney was equally emphatic against the compulsory views of the majority. He said he was unable to find in the constitution any authority on the part of congress to commandeer the services of the trainmen.

"There is no common or other right on the part of the trainmen to demand employment from the carriers, nor any right on the part of the carriers to compel the trainmen to serve them," he said.

NO DECEIT IN ANTI-JAP LAW

Pro-Japanese Americans who would place the far-east country on the same immigration quota basis as European countries are compelled to rest their case on deceit.

They agree that immigration restriction is an internal question, but they insist that while America has the right to bar persons ineligible to citizenship—as is the case with Orientals—Japan, they say, is "offended at the manner in which the restriction law was passed."

They urge a language test to apply to Japanese, as is the rule in certain other countries. Under this system immigration inspectors ascertain what language a Japanese is unacquainted with and then debar him when he can not meet the test in that language.

The plan offers a wide field for illegal procedure and even extortion, but it appears to satisfy those who talk of "honor" and "injured feelings."

Pro-Japanese oppose America's frank avowal that it will exercise its right to regulate and restrict immigration and that it scorns trickery in accomplishing that purpose.

Which is the honorable procedure?

UNIONS MORE Mmilitant; LABOR'S FUTURE BRIGHT

St. Petersburg, Fla., Sept. 12.—"Labor day is the first and oldest non-sectarian observance of labor in the world," said Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., in a Labor day address in this city.

The speaker said that never before have the workers had greater possibilities, nor have they ever had a more intelligent and militant organization. He discussed various phases of the trade union movement, and explained and defended labor's attitude on the injunction, immigration, the child labor amendment, the anti-union shop, labor's non-partisan political policy and other questions.

"Our movement was the first organized effort for free school books, for the abolition of child labor, for direct legislation, for the secret ballot in popular elections, for workmen's compensation laws, for the protection of the workers' lives and limbs, for better living conditions and for all other social gains.

"In every instance the organized workers initiated these reforms, which were met by the same unreasoning opposition that social legislation meets today.

"Our movement expects opposition, because it is a challenge to wrong and to all unsocial ideals."

Mr. Morrison urged Florida citizens to study the pending child labor amendment that an enlightened public opinion will no longer be swayed by the propaganda of child labor exploiters. He also said that the report of the United States coal commission justifies the claim that coal operators could easily pay higher wages out of their immense profits.

ALIEN LAND HOLDING TO BE CURBED IN MEXICO

Mexico City, Sept. 12.—The limitation of alien land owning was favored by President Calles in his message to the Mexican congress. This plan will avoid diplomatic differences, said the president. At present land owned by foreigners often conflicts with the nation's agrarian laws. When the government has solved the agricultural problem, he said, it will not be necessary to limit alien land holding. The chief executive said it is understood that the country's laws could not be evaded by foreigners becoming members of societies or parties to business agreements. These, he said, must be considered Mexican, when formed in this country.

GETTING BACK TO EARTH

Lynn, Mass., Sept. 12.—By overwhelming majorities shoe workers in this city have voted to return to the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, affiliated to the A. F. of L.

These workers were attracted by the promises of a dual organization that had a short cut to a better world. The plan looked easy, but the illusion has been dispelled, and the shoe workers are again on earth.

ONE-MAN CAR LAW ILLEGAL

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 12.—The state supreme court has set aside a law prohibiting the operation of one-man street cars "in cities of this state having a population of 36,000 or under. The court said that the legislature provided no method for determining the population of cities to be exempted.

GREED WOULD WRECK CONSERVATION PLAN

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 12.—Northwest citizens who favor conservation of the public domain believe private interests are preparing for a geenral attack on the nation's resources.

A subcommittee of the senate committee on public lands is holding hearings throughout the west, and on numerous occasions the anti-conservation sentiment has developed. While the committee was in this city they were urged to favor a plan whereby all public lands under the national government would be turned over to the states in which they are located. This would include forest reserves. The resolution proposed that Alaska public lands be turned over to that territory.

This resolution sounds the last word of sentiment in the west against conservation, and, in the opinion of conservationists, would open all of its immense wealth to private exploitation.

Live stock growers are urging the senate committee to accord them favors that would endanger the 88,000,000 acres of government forests on which cattle and sheep are permitted to graze.

The live stock men ask that where a sheep herder starts a fire that damages public forests the owner be not held responsible for any damage done.

CHURCHMEN TO STAND FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS

Washington, Sept. 12.—In the new social creed to be proposed at the regular meeting of the National Council of Congregational Churches, to be held in this city in October, one plank declares that "the churches must stand for the enforcement of constitutional rights and duties, including freedom of the press, of free speech and of peaceful assemblage."

Other proposals are:

"In industry and economic relations, recognition that the unlimited right of private ownership is un-Christian.

"A frank discouragement of all efforts to secure unearned income; that is, reward which does not come from a real service.

"In education there should be the building of a social order in which the children shall have an opportunity for development and the conservation of health."

STATE POLICE REMOVED

Pottsville, Pa. Sept. 12.—Governor Pinchot has removed the company or state police from this section, the heart of the anthracite region. The command has been ordered to Reading.

The mine workers justify the governor's action. They say there is no necessity for the state police being in the coal region. The workers point to their orderly conduct during the last strike, 158,000 miners were idle for six months and not a single case of violence was reported. The miners have pledged that this record will be repeated.

LEATHER WORKERS GAIN

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Leather Workers' union No. 20 has secured a union shop agreement with the Drake Well accessory company, the most important pocket book firm in this city. The 44-hour week will be installed. The minimum rate for day workers is 85 cents an hour, and $1 for piece workers. The minimum wage for apprentices is $20 a week and 50 cents an hour for girl machine operators.

HUGHES PLEADS FOR LIBERTY; WARNS AGAINST INTOLERANCE

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 12.—A plea for the constitutional rights of individuals and a warning on the intolerant spirit of the age were features of an address by Charles E. Hughes, former secretary of state, in opening the annual convention of the American bar association.

"The most ominous sign of our time, as it seems to me, is the indication of the growth of an intolerant spirit," said Mr. Hughes. "It is more dangerous when armed, as it usually is, with sincere conviction. It is a spirit whose wrath must be turned away by the soft answers of a sweet reasonableness. It is exercised only by invoking the genius which watched over our infancy and has guided our development—a good genius, still potent let us believe—the American spirit of civil and religious liberty."

Mr. Hughes said we should not put our trust in "papers or in legalism."

"We shall maintain our constitutional guarantees," he said, "only so long as they embody the American spirit. The fundamental need is not satisfied by the fundamental law, but only by a tenacious grasp of the fundamental principles which are back of that law—the principles of liberty to be respected, illustrated and applied by law."

In referring to the growth of the intolerant spirit, he said:

"Our institutions were not devised to bring about a uniformity of opinion. If they had been, we might well abandon hope. It is important to remember, as has well been said, that the essential characteristic of true liberty is, that under its shelter many different types of life and character and opinion and belief can develop unmolested and unobstructed. Nowhere could this shelter be more necessary than in our own country with its different racial stocks, variety of faiths and the manifold interests and opinions which attest the vigor and zest of our intellectual life.

"Let not the vital principle be obscured by mere discussions of constitutional power. We justly prize our safeguards against abuses, but they will not last long if intolerance gets under way."

Liberty, he said, is now in need of safeguards and protection against organized endeavors and against bureaucracy, so that "the citadels of individual liberty" may not be surrendered.

UNIONS DON'T CAUSE HIGH LIVING COSTS

Madison, Wis., Sept. 12.—In his Labor day proclamation, Governor Blaine denied that labor unions are responsible for the high cost of living. This charge has been made continuously by interests that are increased in recent years.

"With all the talk about the restrictions of output, every investigation has established that workmen of today actually do more work, although their share of the total product going to the wage earners has diminished rather than increased in recent years.

"With all the talk about the restrictions of output, every investigation has established that workmen of today actually do more work, although their share of the total product going to the wage earners has diminished rather than increased in recent years.

"It is monopoly, not labor, which is responsible for high prices."

LETTER CARRIERS GAIN BY A. F. OF L. UNITY

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 12.—"Eight years' experience has justified our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor," said Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, in his report to the annual convention of that organization.

"Through affiliation this association has been enabled to extend its efforts and its influence into a field of real usefulness," he said. "It has registered its opinion on questions of pressing moment affecting the welfare of the welfare of all workers, and it has aided materially in preventing any division of our own ranks, such as other organizations have suffered. Time has disclosed little merit in the many objections originally urged against affiliation.

"None of the predicted dangers have come to pass and none will, as they are simply a figment of the imagination. On the contrary, we have availed ourselves of the opportunity for larger service that affiliation provides and with consequent good results, as the record shows."

President Gainor said that wherever workers are oppressed, they find in the American Federation of Labor a staunch advocate and defender, and one needs but follow the steady rise of labor during recent years to realize how valiantly and well it has served."

"It pleases me to report," continued President Gainor, "that the experiences of this association in its own distinctive field have contributed to the solution of larger problems confronting the Federation and in turn we have never sought co-operation in vain. It was ever thus. We receive only as we give."

BRITISH SHIP STRIKE IS OUTLAW MOVEMENT

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—The British seamen's strike, that is given publicity in the public press, permits an American I. W. W. to attempt what he failed to accomplish in the United States.

The strike is not recognized by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain. The outlaw movement is directed by one George Hardy, who was general secretary of the American I. W. W. in 1921. At that time he directed the campaign to "capture" the American Seamen's union.

"Of course," says Paul Scharrenberg, editor of the Seamen's Journal, "Mr. Hardy bit off more than he could chew.

"It was impossible, at the time, to properly discipline Mr. Hardy because he took good care not to go near the Seamen's union headquarters. However, a number of his henchmen, who were boring from within, were promptly kicked out of the organizations they were trying to secretly dominate. Mr. Hardy finally 'captured' a cell for himself in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. At the expiration of his term he was deported to England. And there he is now, playing the same old game, organizing and fomenting foolish strikes and doing everything possible to make life miserable for Tom Mann, Havelock Wilson and his splendid associates, who, by a lifetime of unselfish labor, have made the British seamen's organization what it is today."

BAGGAGE MEN GAIN

New York, Sept. 12.—A wage increase of 10 cents a day has been secured by baggagemen and baggage and parcel room attendants in the employ of the Pullman company. The increase affects 3,000 employes in this city.

OPERATORS' GREED FORCED SUSPENSION

Indianapolis, Sept. 12.—Coal operators forced the present work suspension in the anthracite fields to dispose of small size coal, dirt and culm banks, according to Ellis Searles, editor of United Mine Workers' Journal.

"For many months past, because of industrial and business depression, these coal companies have had difficulty in finding a market for their steam sizes.

"They had no difficulty in disposing of their domestic sizes, but steam sizes were a drug on the market. Of course, a suspension would afford them an opportunity to dispose of their great piles of steam sizes, and, if the consuming public could be sufficiently frightened by the fear of a coal shortage, the operators could not only sell this coal, but they could, if so disposed, include bug-dust from the culm banks and waste piles and sell the entire mixture at panic prices. What could be sweeter than that?

"And it must be admitted that the anthracite operators are a resourceful set of business men who do not often overlook a good thing. So it is not strange that they forced the suspension by refusing to make a new agreement."

LEWIS DENOUNCES COAL PRICE BOOST

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Increase in coal prices along the Atlantic seaboard is unwarranted, declared John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers. The union executive pointed out that this coal was mined prior to September 1, when the miners suspended work. The operators plead that they are not responsible for the retailers' profiteering.

FORD CHARGED WITH PIRACY

New York, Sept. 12.—Edward G. Moore was asked for an injunction restraining the Ford motor company and its agents from further use of the "Ford weekly purchase plan," under which hundreds of thousands of autos have been marketed.

In his complaint Moore attaches copy of a letter written to Ford on October 14, 1922, in which the purchase plan was outlined. The company informed Moore it was not interested. Later it appropriated the plan.

EMPLOYERS WHO DICTATE LABOR CONDITIONS CLASSED AS AUTOCRATS BY PRESIDENT GREEN

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 12.—"The dictatorship that employers assume in this city should not exist in this enlightened period of the world's history," said William Green, president of the A. F. of L., in a Labor day address here.

"These employers dictate wages paid, the number of working hours and the conditions under which employes must labor. By this process they fix, as through royal decree, the living conditions of their workers."

He spoke declared that the right of the workers should be recognized and that they should have a voice in conditions under which they labor.

"It is the human element in industry that claims and deserves first consideration," said President Green. "Behind all the activities of organized labor is this compelling influence, the advancement and promotion of the highest and best interests of the human elements associated with industry. This influence is neither mysterious nor difficult to understand. It reflects the desire and hopes of the masses for the enjoyment of better living conditions and a higher standard of life."

President Green congratulated the organized workers of this city on their courage, faith and endurance.

"You have been assailed from all sides by the forces of greed and wealth and their ally, the communist party and its subsidiaries. But right has prevailed and justice has triumphed. Your central body, which represents the organized labor movement of Detroit, has never been more influential than at this moment. It is the agency of labor through which the workers can exercise a great influence in the civil, political and industrial life of the city. Make it strong and effective, so that when your central body gives expression to the crystallized sentiment of the workers here upon questions which effect their well-being and happiness, it will be heard and its advice will be followed.

"I am conscious of the fact that there exists within the ranks of labor a feeling of impatience and of deep-seated discontent. This is based upon the intense longing of the human heart and soul for the enjoyment of a higher and better life.

"This is a healthy sign and means much for the future progress of organization and education. As we have succeeded in the past, so we will succeed in the future. We are not standing still. We are making progress. There is much to cause us to strive and work.

"Thrilled with enthusiasm and inspired by the indomitable spirit which is characteristic of the men and women of labor, let us press on to the accomplishment of our purposes and the fulfillment of our dreams."

WILD FINANCIERING WRECKS TEXTILE CO.

New York, Sept. 12.—The management of the B. B. R. Knight company, of which Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers, tells another story.

The company is but a shadow of its former greatness and its downfall can be traced to the management, according to Mr. McMahon, who reveals the methods of high financiers.

During the war the company was taken over by the Consolidated textile company. A New York financier, who knew nothing of the textile industry, was installed as president.

"The Consolidated purchased the Knight company, anticipating that the war would continue, and that inflated war prices and large profits would result," said President McMahon.

"The end of the war shattered their hopes. Their investment, made during the peak of war prices, started to slump and large losses, instead of golden profits, faced the speculators. The power back of the name of President Wood, who was associated with the American woolen company, was brought into play to stop the downward slide.

"After spending much money in the courts to adjust matters, a bonding concern took charge of what was left of the Knight company, which is now operating on part time in an attempt to recover losses.

"The workers are paying their share of these losses, and I am wondering what part of the losses are being paid by the financiers who are responsible for the company's troubles."

BARR IS BANKRUPT

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 12.—William H. Barr is bankrupt and his affairs are in charge of the federal district court.

This gentleman is among the nation's leading anti-unionists. He has devoted much time telling business men how to operate with "free and independent" workers. He was busy with his anti-union advice that he now advises the court he owes approximately $150,000 and has assets of but $21,000.

WORKERS ARE NOT MACHINE COGS

By WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor

Working men and women can not be regarded as a mere part of the industrial machine. They are not inanimate cogs or fixtures welded into our industrial life, to be moved and directed as a trained operator would move and direct a machine.

Instead, they were divinely created, with a soul, a mind, senses of sight and feeling and possessed of longings and yearnings for the enjoyment of a richer, broader and better life. This fact must be recognized by both employers and management. It is the mission of organized labor to bring this about.

U. S. SHIPS CAN PAY; REAL SEAMEN NEEDED

Washington, Sept. 12.—On his return from a three months' trip abroad United States Senator Hoväl said he was convinced that the only way the United States could build up commerce on the seas was by government operation.

Under the present system, he said, there is no incentive for government ships to operate, or to make a line a success because as soon as one becomes successful it is sold to private operators.

Foreign vessels have an advantage over American ships, the senator continued, because they maintain a permanent crew. British officers and seamen go into the shipping service as their lifetime work. American ships are operated by temporary and untrained crews, who are paid off after each voyage.

The Nebraska senator said he started on a voyage on the American South Africa line with a schedule of 28 days. The ship put out, he charged, without being properly conditioned and required 35 days to complete the trip. It was 42 days after that before the one he was on had previously required 80 days to make the same voyage. The senator declared The British ships, he said, maintained an unbroken schedule.

POST OFFICE CLERKS MEET

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 12.—The National Association of Post Office Clerks held the most successful convention in their history in this city. Postmaster General New assigned his first assistant, John H. Bartlett, to represent the department.

The convention acted on such important problems as retirement, hours of work, seniority, special clerk promotion, civil service, scheme study, sick leave and Saturday half-holidays.

HOME RULE LAW UPHELD

New York, Sept. 12.—The court of appeals has unanimously upheld the home-rule law of this state, passed by the legislature. The decision sets aside a contrary verdict by a lower court. More than a score of cities were affected, as were working conditions of many municipal employes.

Nation's Almshouses Are Costly; Waste and Unsocial Policies Rule

Washington, Sept. 12.—The "average" inmate of almshouses in this country requires $334.64 annually for maintenance, lives on 4.02 acres of land, of which 2.14 acres is cultivated for his maintenance, and which, with stock and farm equipment, is worth, per inmate, $563.13. The per capita value of the buildings and equipment in which he is housed is $1,188.96. The average maintenance cost, per inmate, ranges from $187.63 a year in Alabama to $865.10 in Nevada.

These figures on the cost of maintaining the nation's almshouses have been compiled by the United States bureau of labor statistics and are published in bulletin No. 386.

The report also contains brief sketches of various systems of almshouses, the character of their supervision and inmate populations, and quotes state reports on their physical and social conditions.

More than one-third of the almshouses covered by the report are operated for less than 10 inmates each, and approximately more than one-half care for less than 25 inmates each. That this multiplicity of small almshouses results in unnecessarily high costs, inefficient methods and inadequate care is demonstrated in the report.

"The unavoidable conclusion seems to be that dilapidation, inadequacy and even indecency are the outstanding physical features of most of our small almshouses," the report states. "Ignorance, unfitness and a complete lack of comprehension of the social element involved in the conduct of a public institution are characteristic of a large part of their managing personnel. Unsanitary inmates themselves insanity, feeble-mindedness, depravity and respectable old age are mingled in haphazard unconcern. This is idle, then, to imagine that social conditions in these institutions could be other than deplorable.

"Practically everywhere the small almshouse stands out as the victim of a web of indifference and neglect which begins first with a public which either knows nothing of its existence or has so little interest in it that it pays no attention to conditions. Given an indifferent public, it is rarely indeed that the elected officials of that public will feel or show a deeper interest."

SMALL TOWN BUSINESS CAN'T SCARE MINERS

Fairmont, W. Va., Sept. 12.—In a letter to the Logan chamber of commerce, these business men are notified that they "can no more stop the organization of the miners of Logan county than they can stop the sun from shining."

The letter was written to J. F. Wright, Logan representative of Armour & Co., Chicago meat packers, by Van A. Bittner, international representative of the United Mine Workers.

Wright and other members of the chamber of commerce called on Bittner and his associates. The unionists were informed that they could not organize miners in this section.

"I realize that, living in an atmosphere of ignorance, suspicion and prejudice as you do, under the domination of the king of bootleggers and thugs, you are simply a creature of environment," said Bittner.

"We are not going to wait upon you and tell you what we intend doing, but by reason and intelligence, every system of brute force will disappear and Logan county, which has been a blot on America, will take its place as a county in one of our great commonwealths. Americans can then come to Logan as they do elsewhere without being insulted by a so-called chamber of commerce or intimidated by thugs in the employ of coal operators."

WILL REOPEN FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOR

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 12.—The annual convention of the Massachusetts state branch of the A. F. of L. voted unanimously to conduct an educational campaign in favor of the federal child labor amendment.

This state was swept by a wave of anti-amendment propaganda led by the Sentinels of the Republic. Massachusetts people were bewildered and rejected the amendment by a three-to-one vote in a popular referendum held November 4, last year.

Organized labor is confident the public is now in a receptive mood and will discuss the proposed amendment on its merits.

JUSTICE TO WORKERS URGED BY CHURCHMEN

New York, Sept. 12.—The Labor Sunday message of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America urges "for justice to workers and emphasized that the co-operative spirit is the most important need of industry.

The churchmen declared that the day of the docile organization of human units is gone. "Free and intelligent co-operation affords the only sure foundation for American industry."

"We have men, ability, resources, organization and opportunity. The present situation, however, makes it clear that these things in themselves are not sufficient to insure abiding peace and prosperity in industry."

LARGE MEMBERSHIP IN CARPENTERS' UNION

Indianapolis, Sept. 12.—Membership of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was 349,266, at the close of the last fiscal year, according to a report by General Secretary Frank Duffy. This does not include 11,732 honorary members. During the year 57 locals were organized. There are 130 ladies' auxiliaries affiliated.

SOLONS WOULD SWEAT IF THEY HANDLED MAIL

Washington, Sept. 12.—"Let members of the house and senate postal committees enter the postal service and learn something of its mysteries," suggests Thomas F. Flaherty, editor of the Union Postal Clerk.

"We ventured to suggest that a month's stay on a night shift in any large office, coupled with some home scheme studies, would remove opposition in both post-office committees of congress to a time of reasonable rest.

"Further, a week's trial of the mail weighing system would convince any member of congress that this speed-up abomination is not exactly the harmless device that postal officialdom pictures.

"And then we wonder what a staid United States senator would say if, during four days' leave, he was in the throes of sharp bodily pain and with nerves unstrung, he was told by a straw boss to get back on the job or I'll report you; didn't you have two days' sick leave last year? That's enough leave for any man in this place.'

"A month's work in a post office would make a convert to the eight-hour program. We wish that some of those who view a post-office job as a snap would take a course in practical post-office work. It would convince them that we are conservative in our objectives and patient in our methods."

BRITISH UNIONISTS WILL YIELD NO MORE

London, England, Sept. 12.—"There is a limit to concessions which the unions can be forced to make; that has been reached," said A. B. Swales, president of the British Trades Union Congress, in opening the annual session at Scarborough.

The trade unionist called attention to numerous instances the past few years where the unions have yielded wages and working conditions at the request of employers who claimed business would be restored.

"Unless policy henceforth," said President Swales, "will be to recover lost ground, re-establish and improve standards of wages, hours and working conditions and intensify and coordinate trade union action for the winning of a larger measure of control in industry for the workers."

He accused the employers of plotting to undermine trade union standards, and he emphasized the importance of workers' solidarity.

The American Federation of Labor is represented at the congress by two fraternal delegates—Albert Alasdair of the United Garment Workers and General Secretary Lowe of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

MOVIE OPERATORS GAIN

Baltimore, Sept. 12.—The Moving Picture Operators' union has secured a new agreement with exhibitors in this city. Gains include the 48-hour week and wage increases that range from 16 to 25 per cent.

STAGE EMPLOYES ADVANCE

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12.—Wage increases that average $10 a week have been secured by organized stage employes in this city.